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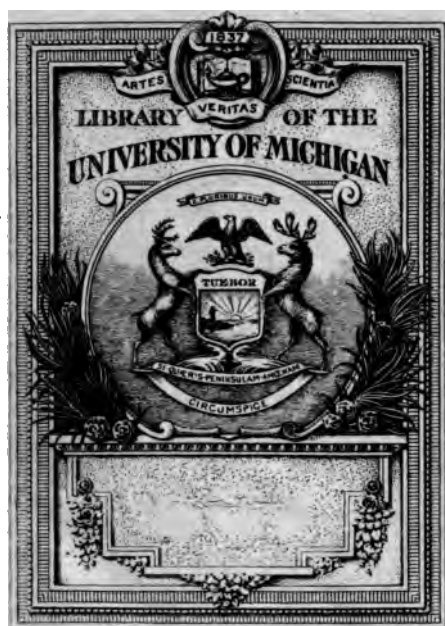
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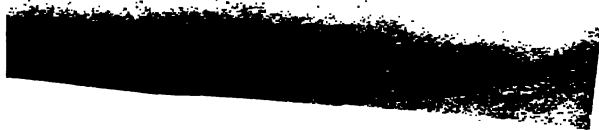
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THE
ORIGIN
OF
THE DUTCH:

WITH
A SKETCH OF THEIR LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE,
AND
SHORT EXAMPLES,

TRACING THE PROGRESS OF THE LANGUAGE.

1789-1876
BY THE

REV. J. BOSWORTH, F.R.S., F.S.A.

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DUTCH LITERATURE, LEYDEN; AND BRITISH CHAPLAIN AT ROTTERDAM;—

HONORARY F.R.S. OF SCIENCES, NORWAY; F.S.A. COPENHAGEN; F.R.S.

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TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE BARON VAN DOORN,

AND

BARON COLLOT D'ESCURY,

THIS LITTLE WORK IS INSCRIBED,

WITH THE GREATEST RESPECT,

By J. BOSWORTH.

P R E F A C E.

THE following Sketch was drawn up as part of the Introduction to the DICTIONARY of the ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE. A few copies have been separately printed, to meet the wishes of those who are interested in Dutch literature. This Sketch might have been easily extended to a large volume ; but, as ample justice has been done to the Dutch language and literature, by the authors named in the note at the foot of the thirtieth page, it is only deemed expedient, at present, to refer those who wish to enter more fully into the subject, and the British public in general, to these respectable authorities.

In every part, reference is made to the source from which the information has been derived. The author, however, to ensure as much correctness as possible, has consulted some of his personal friends, eminent for their knowledge of Dutch. Here he deems it necessary to express his obligation to one of the most celebrated native scholars, Professor Siegenbeek ; at the same time that he acknowledges himself greatly indebted to the friendly aid of a foreigner, who justly appreciates the compositive power, and nervous energy of the Dutch language, as well as the importance of their literature.

Should any one, unacquainted with Holland, imagine that there is rather too high a strain of eulogy pervading this Sketch, let him remember that the author writes from personal knowledge and experience, under the influence of that grateful feeling which must ever be excited by a long and liberal enjoyment of every literary facility and friendly assistance that could be afforded by a people, whose intellectual vigour, Christian benevolence, and moral worth, can only be duly appreciated by a residence among them.

ROTTERDAM, *Jan. 1st*, 1836.

☞ Any remark or correction, before this short Sketch is again committed to the press, would be esteemed a favour.

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THE ORIGIN

OF

THE DUTCH.

I.—THE IMPORTANCE OF A CLOSE INVESTIGATION OF LANGUAGES IN CORROBORATING REVELATION, AND TRACING THE ORIGIN AND AFFINITY OF NATIONS.—ALL LANGUAGES HAVE A DISTANT VERBAL RESEMBLANCE, INDICATING A PRIMITIVE CONNEXION.—THERE IS ALSO A GREAT DIVERSITY IN THE FORM AND STRUCTURE OF LANGUAGES, WHICH IS MOST RATIONALLY ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE CONFUSION RECORDED BY MOSES.—LANGUAGES ARE DIVIDED INTO CLASSES, SUCH AS THOSE SPOKEN BY THE DESCENDANTS OF SHEM, HAM, AND JAPHETH.—THE PEOPLE AND LANGUAGES OF EUROPE WERE OF JAPHETIC ORIGIN.—THE FIRST TRIBES THAT ENTERED EUROPE WERE CELTS,—THE NEXT WERE THE TEUTONI OR GERMANS,—AND THE THIRD THE SCLAVONIANS.—AS WE ARE MOST CONCERNED WITH THE TEUTONIC, OR GERMAN TRIBES, THEY CLAIM A PARTICULAR NOTICE.

1. It is mind, understanding, or the power of reasoning, which is the distinguishing property of man. The mind is a man's self; by it we are allied to the highest intelligence. Can it then be unimportant for an intellectual being to examine the operations of the mind? But its operations or thoughts are so quick and fugitive, that no real apprehension of them can be obtained, except by their representatives, that is, by words. These, when spoken, quickly vanish from the mind. It is only when words are written, that they become tangible; they are then the lasting representatives or signs of ideas. Those, therefore, who philosophically and effectually examine the structure and the right meaning of words, the instruments of thought, are most likely to have the clearest apprehension of the mental powers and their operations.

2. Words, as the instruments for expressing thoughts,* are the constituent parts of language. It is by language that the feelings, experience, and indeed the whole mind of individuals, can be communicated and made the property of our whole species. The most sublime thoughts and extensive

* Whately's *Elements of Logic*, Ch. ii. p. 55.

knowledge of those who have been favoured with the highest order of intellect, are in their writings concentrated and perpetuated: thus the exalted endowment of reason is perfected by the gift of rational language.

3. The minute investigation of language is not only important in examining the mental powers, but in bearing its testimony to the truth of Revelation, and in tracing the origin and affinity of nations.

4. The physical history of man, the researches of the most eminent geologists, the investigations of the most able philosophers, and the close and patient examination of all the phenomena of nature, are so many distinct confirmations of the Mosaic record. At present we need only refer to the physical or natural history of man.* Here every candid inquirer is led to the conclusion, that all the diversities of the human race originally sprang from one father and mother; and hence we reasonably infer, that this primitive pair had one primitive language. We now find a great diversity of tongues. To account for this diversity, philosophers have started different theories:† but there is no theory which so satisfactorily accounts for the variety of languages, and yet the similarity observable in their fragments, as the plain statement of facts recorded by Moses.

5. "The whole earth was of one language and one speech," or of one *lip*,‡ and of like words.§ "And it came to pass, as they (the families of the sons of Noah) journeyed from the east, that they found a plain in the land of Shinar; and they dwelt there." Because the people said, "Let us build us a city and a tower, whose top may reach unto heaven; and let us make us a name, lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth," when the Lord had determined that they should be dispersed, and thus "replenish the earth," God "confounded their *lip*, language, or pronunciation, that they could not understand one another's speech." "Therefore is the name of it called Babel; because the Lord did there confound the language of all the earth; and from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth." (Gen. xi. 1, 2, 4, 7, 9.)

6. On a close examination and analysis of languages, even as we find them at the present day, nearly forty-two centuries after the confusion,

* *Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, by C. J. Prichard, M.D., F.R.S., &c.

† Some French naturalists and physiologists, with a few writers on history and antiquities in Germany, speak of the Adamic race as of one among many distinct creations. Von Humboldt speaks of the Americans as a distinct stock. Malte Brun has taken it for granted that each part of the earth had its own race, of whose origin it was in vain to inquire. Niebuhr is of the same opinion as to the early inhabitants of Italy.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, 8vo. Oxford, 1831.

‡ *Heb.* וְיָחִי כְּלִי-הָאָרֶץ שֶׁפָּה אֶחָד: *Septuagint* Καὶ ἦν πᾶσα ἡ γῆ χεῖλος ἓν: *Vulgate* Erat autem terra labii unius.—שֶׁפָּה *a lip, talk, margin*; labium, sermo, ora.

§ *Heb.* וּדְבָרִים אֶחָדִים: *Septuagint* καὶ φωνὴ μίαν πᾶσι: *Vulgate* et sermonum eorundem.—אֶחָדִים *pl. ones, alike, the same*, from אֶחָד *one*; *Arab.* اِحدان *pl. ones*, from اِحد *one*.—דְּבָרִים *words, speech*, from דָּבַר *a word, matter, thing*; verbum, res, aliquid.

there are, in almost every tongue, a few fragments and whole words so similar, as to indicate an original connexion. The great diversity in their vocabularies and grammatical structure is still more apparent. The facts recorded by the Hebrew legislator of one original language, the subsequent confusion of lip or pronunciation, and the consequent dispersion, alone account for this pervading identity or resemblance, and the striking diversity.* Both these claim a brief notice.

7. First, there are resemblances or identities still observable in the severed fragments of an original language. These occur most frequently in words of the commonest use. Such words, if not composed exactly of the same letters, are from letters of the same organ, or from those which are interchangeable.

8. A slight inspection of the ten numerals, even in a few languages, will prove that they had an original connexion.

* Those who wish to see this subject fully and satisfactorily discussed, are referred to the admirable papers of Sharon Turner, Esq., F.S.A. *On the Affinities and Diversities in the Languages of the World, and on their Primeval Cause*, in the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom*, Vol. I. Part I. 4to. 1827. p. 17—106, and Vol. II. Part II. 1834, p. 252—262. He has arranged the words used to denote *Father* in more than five hundred languages. He has also made a similar classification of the various terms to designate *Mother*, as well as the first two numerals. Mr. Turner observes: "In my letters on the first and second numerals, it was endeavoured to show, that the words which various nations have used to express them, were either simple sounds of one syllable, or compound terms resolvable frequently into these simpler elements, and most probably always made from them; but a more important object was to evince, that both the elementary and the composite sounds have resemblances and connected analogies, which, although used by nations that were strangers to each other, were too numerous to have been accidental.

I intimated that the languages or people, among whom such similarities prevailed, however parted and divergent they had been, or now were, must have had some ancient and primeval consanguinity.—In meditating on this subject, it occurred to me, that if the mind were not pursuing an illusory idea, the same facts and the same intimation would appear as strikingly in some other words, as they were visible in the numerals. This impression, and the desire neither to mislead, nor to be misled, have induced me to observe, whether the words that are used in the different languages of the world to express the first, the dearest, the most universal, and the most lasting relations of life, *Father* and *Mother*, would be found to confirm, or overthrow the principles suggested. The words were arranged into classes, according to their primitive or more simple elements. These classes demonstrate that the common use of sounds to express the same ideas, must have had some common origin, and are evidences of a common and early affinity. While each class proves a similarity or an identity, the numerous classes indicate great diversity. Identity without diversity would have proved only a common derivation, and diversity without identities would disprove community of origin. But so much partial identity and resemblance remaining, at this advanced period of the world, visible amid so much striking and general disparity, exactly coincides with the Hebrew statement of an anterior unity, and of a subsequent confusion, abruption, and dispersion.

Amongst his deductions Mr. Turner observes, that the "primeval language has not been anywhere preserved, but that fragments of it must, from the common origin of all, everywhere exist; that these fragments will indicate the original derivation and kindredship of all; and that some direct causation of no common agency has operated to begin, and has so permanently affected mankind, as to produce a striking and universally experienced diversity." A gentleman, whose erudition is universally acknowledged, and whose opinions, from his extensive lingual knowledge, and especially from his critical acquaintance with the oriental tongues, deserve the greatest attention, has come to this conclusion; for he has stated ("De oorspronkelijke taal, wier oudste dochter het Sanskrit is, de vruchtbare moeder van zoovele dialekten, bestaat niet meer,") the original language, of which the oldest daughter is the Sanscrit, the fruitful mother of so many dialects, exists no longer.—Professor Hamaker's *Akademische voorlezingen*, &c. Leyden, 8vo. 1835, p. 7. These interesting lectures have just appeared; English and German translations of them are preparing for the press. Ere long we hope to see Professor Hamaker's two other learned works: *A Comparison of the Radical Words of the Sanscrit with those of other Dialects*; and, *Grammatical Remarks on the Indo-Germanic Languages*—on both of which he has for some time been diligently, and it may be added, very successfully engaged.

A TABLE OF NUMERALS.

Sanscrit.	Persian.	Welsh.	Erse.	Greek.	Latin.	Anglo-Saxon.	English.	Dutch.	Icelandic.	Danish.	Mæso-Gothic.	Old High German.	Russian.
एक aika	يک yika	un	sen	εἷς, μίας, ἑῷ	unus, &, um	an	one	een	einn	een	ains, aina, ain	ein	odin' }
द्वि dwi	دو du	dau dwy }	da do }	δύω, δύοιω	duo, duæ }	twá twégen }	two	twee	tvö	to	twai, twos, twa	tue	dwa dwie }
त्रि tri	سه seh	tri tair }	tri	τρεῖς, τρεῖς, τρια	tres tria }	preo pry }	three	drie	þrir	tre	thrins	thri	tri
चतुर chatur	چهار chehaur	pedwar } pedair }	keathair	τετραπῆς, τεσσάρων	quatuor, pector Ocean }	fewer	four	vier	fiórir	fire	fidwor	fiuuar	chetyre
पंच pancha	پنج penj	pump	kuing	πεντε, πεντε	quinque	fif	five	vijf	fímm	fem	fimf	finfe	pyat
षष् shash	شش sheesh	chwech	se	ἑξ	sex	six	six	zes	sex	sex	sais	sehs	shest' }
सप्तन् saptan	هفت heft	saih	secht	ἑπτα	septem	seofon	seven	zeven	siö	syv	sibun	sibun	sem
अष्ट ashia	هشت heshit	wyth	ocht	ὀκτω	octo	eahtha	eight	acht	átta	aatte	ahhan	ohito	osm }
नवन् nawan	نه nuh	naw	noi	ἑννα	novem	nigon	nine	negen	niu	ni	nibun	niguni	devyat' }
दशन् dashan	ده deh	dæg	deich	δέκα	decem	tyu	ten	tien	tiu	ti	taihun	tehan	deyat' }
विंशति vingethati	بیست bist	ugain	ficuid	εἰκοσι, Fekowti' }	viginti	twenty	twenty	twintig	tuttugu	tyve	twaimtigum	tuentig	dwalzat' }
त्रिंशत् tringeshat	سی si	dæg ar ugain }	deich ar hichid }	τριακωτα	triginta	þrithig	thirty	derig	þriatyu	trédive	thrinastigum	thritig	trizat' }
शतं shatum	صد sad	cant	kett	ἑκατω	centum	hund	hundred	honderd	hundrað	hundrede	hund	hunt	sto

9. By the common change of *t* into *d*, all the words in the different languages denoting *two* and *three*, are evidently cognate, or from one common source. The *Sans.* chatur; *Erse* keathair; *Pers.* chehaur; *Rus.* chetyre; *Grk.* τετραρες, πισυρες; *Wel.* pedwar; *Lat.* quatuor; *Oscan* petor; *Moes.* fidwor; *Old High Ger.* fiuuar; *A.-S.* feower; *Dut.* vier; *Dan.* fire; *Eng.* four, by the change of *ch, k, q, τ, π, p*, and *f*, have a distant connexion.* By a slight change of lip or pronunciation, the other numerals appear to be cognate.

10. The *Heb.* שש sēs *six*, seems to be allied to the *Sans.* shash; the *Chaldee* תליתי tliti *third*, to the *Sans.* tritaya. Other words have evidently a connexion: the *Heb.* בית bit *a house, dwelling*; *Chaldee* בות but *to tarry, dwell*, often used in the Targum for לון lun; in *Arab.* بات bat or بيت beit *to tarry, be situated*; the *Erse* beith; *Wel.* bȳdh, bōd; *Teutonic* be, beon *to be*; and the *Sans.* verbal root भ bhū, whence bhavami *I am*, are allied.—The *Heb.* עז is; *Wel.* oes *he is*; *Erse* is, as is me *I am*, seems connected with the *Sans.* verbal root अस् as, whence we have *Sans.* asmi, asi, asti *sum, es, est*; *Grk.* εἰμι [ἐσμι] εἶσαι, ἐστὶ.†

11. Some Coptic words are very similar to Hebrew.

Coptic.	Hebrew.
ⲁⲗⲏⲓ alēi <i>to go up</i> ,	עלה olē <i>to go up</i> .
ⲁⲗⲟⲩ alou <i>a boy</i> ,	על oul <i>an infant</i> , עולה oull <i>a boy</i> .
ⲁⲛ an <i>not</i> ,	אין ain <i>not</i> .
ⲁⲛⲟⲕ anok <i>I</i> ,	אנכי anki <i>I</i> .
ⲁⲛⲟⲛ anon <i>we</i> ,	אננה anene, or אנן anēn, אנן enēn <i>Chl. we</i>
ⲁⲣⲉⲭ areg <i>terminus</i> ,	ארץ arēj <i>terra, regio</i> .
ⲁⲣⲏⲃ arēb <i>a pledge</i> ,	ערבہ orbē <i>a pledge</i> .
ⲃⲉⲗ bel <i>to destroy</i> ,	בלה blē <i>to wear, waste away</i> .
ⲃⲉⲣⲓ beri <i>new</i> ,	} ברא bra <i>to create</i> .
ⲉⲣ-ⲃⲉⲣⲓ <i>to renew</i> ,	
ⲉⲓⲟⲩⲗ eioul <i>a stag</i> ,	איל ail <i>a stag</i> .
ⲙⲁⲗ thal <i>a hill</i> ,	תל tēl <i>a heap</i> .
ⲙⲁⲗⲙ thlm <i>furrows</i> ,	תלם tēlm <i>furrows</i> .
ⲓⲁⲣⲟ iaro <i>a river</i> ,	יאר iar <i>a river</i> .
ⲓⲟⲙ iom <i>the sea</i> ,	ים īm <i>the sea</i> .
ⲕⲁⲩⲟⲩ kash <i>a reed</i> ,	קש qēs <i>stubble, straw, &c.</i>

* See the change of letters admirably proved in the erudite and invaluable work of Dr. Prichard, *On the Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 27—91, 8vo. Oxford, 1831, to whose work the preceding table is much indebted. The regular interchange of consonants, and the laws that influence the vowel system, are also satisfactorily proved and fully treated by Dr. James Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*, Gottingen, 1822, 8vo. Vol. I. p. 581, 584, 578; and in Professor Schmitthenner's valuable Introduction to his short German Dictionary. No one who has omitted to examine what these learned and laborious authors have written, ought to reject, and much less ridicule, the systematic and regular change of vowels and consonants.

† See more examples in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 192—194.

12. The table of numerals, with the preceding short collection of examples, may be sufficient to show that there are many words which are of cognate origin, even in languages often deemed the most dissimilar. It is not contended with the ancient fathers that the *Hebrew* is the primitive tongue, or with the modern philosophers that it is the *Sanscrit*; for it appears, on the evidence of Moses,* and from the conclusion of eminent philologists, that the original language of our first parents no longer exists. The similarity of the words previously cited, prove that these languages originally proceeded from one common source, and they thus verify that part of the Mosaic history which declares, that "the whole earth was of one language."

13. It is now necessary to advert to the vast diversity of languages, which is satisfactorily accounted for by the confusion of lip or pronunciation. Those who pronounced their words in the same manner, separating from those they could not understand, would naturally unite together, and form distinct tribes. In addition to the passages previously cited relative to the dispersion, Moses adds: "By these (the sons of *Japheth*) were the isles of the Gentiles (Europe) divided in their lands, every one *after his tongue*, after their families, in their nations.—These are the sons of *Ham*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their countries, and in their nations.—These are the sons of *Shem*, after their families, *after their tongues*, in their lands, after their nations." (Gen. x. 5, 20, 31.)

14. Do they, who reject these and the preceding passages of the Sacred History, on account of their reference to a supernatural agency, suggest that various languages existed from the beginning, and that the faculty of expressing ideas by a different language was given to distinct creations of men in each particular region of the earth? This would imply, "that the world contained from the beginning, not three or four, as some writers are willing to believe, but some hundreds, and perhaps thousands of different human races."† These numerous creations must refer to a supernatural agency as many times more miraculous than the event recorded by Moses, as the miracle, according to their theory, was numerically repeated.

15. Whatever diversity of opinion there may have been, as to the origin of the great variety of tongues, the most eminent philologists have generally divided languages into classes, distinguished by remarkable differences in their grammatical structure and vocabularies.

16. One of these classes of languages is the *Shemitic*, or *Semetic*, so called from the supposition that the race of Shem alone spoke the language so denominated. Objections may be made to the term, as the

* Gen. xi. 1, 6, 7, 9; and Gen. x. 5, 20, 31. See § 6, note †.

† The languages of the African nations, according to Seetzen, who has made the most extensive and original researches into this subject, amount to 100 or 150. In America, there are said to be 1500 idioms, "notabilmente diversi." Such was the opinion of Lopez, a missionary of great knowledge in the languages both of South and North America. See Seetzen's *Letters in Von Zach's Monatliche Correspondenz*, 1810, p. 328; Hervas's *Catalogo delle Lingue*, p. 11; and Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 11.

Phœnicians or Canaanites, who took their origin from Ham, spoke a Shemitic dialect; but as Shemitic is in general use and well understood, it is best to retain it. The race of Shem, who were much devoted to a pastoral life, spread over the finest part of Middle and Upper Asia, over Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria. The following languages, distinguished by being written from right to left, and forming their grammatical connexions by prefixes and postfixes, are of the Shemitic race:—

Shemitic Languages.

Hebrew, { Chaldee,
 { Syriac,
 Arabic,
 Aramaean, &c.

17. The descendants of *Ham* were seafaring men, who founded the republics of Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, &c. Little appears to be known of the languages used by the race of *Ham*. Some name the following:—

The Dialect of Ancient Egypt.

Coptic, { Sahidic,
 { Bashmuric,

The numerous African dialects spoken by the *Kabyles* of Mauritania, the *Tuarek* of the Great Desert, the *Felatahs* of Nigritia, the *Foulahs* of the Senegal, &c.

18. Another class of idioms is the *Japhetic*, by some called Caucasian, from the supposition that the primitive seat of this race was near Mount Caucasus; by others denominated Indo-Germanic, indicating that all the Germanic tongues had an Indian origin. The compound Indo-Germanic, by not including the Celtic or Welsh, an important branch of these idioms, has been considered defective. A word of more extended signification has been adopted, namely, Indo-European,* to denote all those European languages which are clearly cognate with the Sanscrit, or ancient language of India. Other etymologists have proposed Arian or Persian, as it designates their origin amongst the Arians, Irenians, or Persians.† As some Asiatic as well as European dialects ought to be included in the name, it may be better to retain the old term Japhetic, comprising all the supposed descendants of Japheth, who diverged from Shinar throughout Asia and Europe; from the banks of the Ganges to the Atlantic ocean, and from the shores of Iceland to the Mediterranean Sea. They seem to have passed to the north of the great range of the Taurus, as far as the Eastern ocean, and probably passed over Behring's straits from Kamschatka to America.‡

19. A tabular arrangement will best show the extent of the languages of the Japhetic race.

* Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 19.

† Kurzes Deutsches Wörterbuch für *Etymologie*, § *Synonymik und Orthographie* von Friedrich Schmitthenner, 8vo. Darmstadt, 1834, p. 24.

‡ Dr. Hales's *Analysis of Chronology*, Vol. I. p. 352.

A singular congruity is said to exist in all the American languages, from the north to the southern extremity of the continent. They may be reduced to a few great divisions, several of which extend as radii from a common centre in the north western part near Behring's straits.—Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*, p. 6.

TABLE OF JAPHETIC LANGUAGES.

LANGUAGES OF COGNATE ORIGIN WITH THE SANSKRIT.

Sanskrit Pracrit, or the softened language of females Marathi, Pelingar, Tamil or Malabaric, Hindustanee or Deivanagari	Celtic from Gaul Relics of the ancient British, but some say of the Pictish* Relics of the ancient Irish or Scoti Welsh, Cornish, Armoitean, Lower Britany, in France Irish or Erse, Manks, Gaelic or High- land Scotch Zend Pelhevi Parsi Persian, &c. The language introduced into Europe by the great Gothic family, known to us in its two important branches.	Greek Latin Italian Spanish Portugese French, &c. The languages of the Finnish nations, originating near the Caucasian Mountains, Finnish Laplandic Siberian Ostakian Hungarian Twaslian Carelian, &c. Lettish or Lithuanian, dialect of Wilna, of Samogitia, Lova of Livonia, Semegal in Semigalia Slavonian, Russian, Serbian, Croatian, Polish, Bohemian, Slowagues, &c.
Mongol-Hindustanee, or Moorish, Bengalee	Germanic or Teutonic branch, very extensive, in two subdivisions The Low-German Platt Deutsch Anglo-Saxon, Frisic, Old-Saxon being all six distinct languages of ancient Germany English Low-German, Dutch, or Netherlandish Flemish The High-German Hoch Deutsch Meso-Gothic, Alemannic, Francic High-Dutch or German, with all its provincial dialects Scandinavian branch Ancient Scandinavian, Old Danish, [Danska tunga] was spoken in— Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Greenland, Feroes, Shetland Isles, Orkney Isles, &c. Modern Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, scarcely distin- guishable from the ancient Orkney dialect, Pictish, Scottish or Lowland Scotch.†	

* Sir William Betham, in his *Gael and Gumbri*, p. 10, affirms that the Picts were a colony of the Cymbri, from the ancient Cymbric Chersonesus, opposite the land of the Picts.

† See a very valuable *Dissertation on the Origin of the Scottish Language*, prefixed to the laborious, profound, and yet very interesting *Etymological Dictionary of the Scottish Language*, by the learned Dr. John Jamieson, 2 vols. 4to. 1808, and a supplement of 3 vols. 4to. The Dictionary is full of important matter relative to the early customs in Scotland and England; it displays throughout great learning and critical acumen in tracing the etymology of words. In the Dissertation, he adduces every argument and authority which can be produced to prove that the Scotch were of Scandinavian origin.

20. Little need be said here of the Asiatic nations proceeding from Japhet: a casual remark, however, may be admitted upon the language of the Hindoos. The Sanscrit * is that ancient language which once prevailed throughout all Hindoostan, from the Gulf of Bengal to the Arabian Sea, and from the southern extremity of the country to the Himalaya Mountains on the north. The Sanscrit is the most compositive, flexible, and complete language yet known. It admits of being perfectly analysed, by merely reducing its compound words to simple elements which exist in the language itself. It contains the roots of the various European languages, of the Latin, Greek, Celtic, German, and Sclavonic. Having all its words composed of its own elements, and containing no exotic terms, proves it to be very near its primitive state.† The Sanscrit is, therefore, placed at the commencement of the languages here called Japhetic. That all these are closely connected with the Sanscrit, will clearly appear from a few examples.

EXAMPLES.

Sanscrit.	Greek.	Latin.	Persian.	German.	Anglo-Sax.	Dutch.	Danish.	English.
उपर upar	ὑπερ	super	عبر aboor	ober	ofer	over	over	over
जानु jānu	γону	genu	زانو zano	knie	cneow	knie	knæ	knee
नवं nāwam	νεον	novum	نو nēw	neu	niwe	nieuw	ny	new
नाम nāma	ονομα	nomen	نام nām	nahme	nama	naam	navn	name
नी no	νη	non	نه nēh	nein	na	neen	nej	no
पितृ pitr	πατηρ	pater	پدر pādr	vater	fæder	vader	fader	father
मुष musha	μυς	mus	موش moosh	maus	mús	muis	muus	mouse
युगं yugam	ζευγος	jugum	یوغ yogh	joch	geóc	juk	—	yoke ‡

Sans. क्रमिलं krimilam; *Grk.* καμελος; *Lat.* camelum; *Heb.* גמל gēmēl; *Ger.* kamel; *Eng.* camel. — *Sans.* युवन yuwānah, young; *Lat.* juvenis; *Pers.* جوان juwan; *Ger.* jung; *Heb.* יונק junq a suckling, a twig, sucker; *A.-S.* geong young; *Plat.* junk; *Dut.* jong; *Swed. Dan.* ung; *Wel.* jeuangc.—*Sans.* जनि jani a woman; *Celtic*

* Sanscrit, in derivation and sound, is very similar to συγκριτος joined together, united. Hence it is used for a whole, so completely possessing all its parts, as in its union, parts, or decomposition, to be finished or perfect.—Professor Hamaker's *Voorlezingen*, p. 6.

† Lieut. Col. vans Kennedy's *Researches*, p. 196.

‡ See many more examples in Lieut. Col. vans Kennedy's *Researches*, p. 278.

gean; *Rus.* jena; *Grk.* γυνή; *Pers.* زنی; zūnné.—*Sans.* मातृ mātre; *Pers.* مادر mādr; *Rus.* mater; *Celtic, Erse* mathair; *Grk.* μήτηρ; *Lat.* mater; *Ger.* mutter; *Dut.* moeder; *A.-S.* modor; *Dan.* *Swed.* moder.—*Sans.* भ्रातृ bhrātre; *Rus.* brātr; *Celtic, Wel.* brawd; *Erse* brathair; *Irish* brutha; *Grk.* φάτηρ; *Lat.* frater; *Fr.* frère, frère; *Pers.* برادر brādr; *Tar.* bruder; *Ger.* bruder; *Moes.* brothar; *A.-S.* broðor; *Dut.* broeder; *Dan.* *Swed.* broder; *Icel.* brodur; *Arm.* breur; *Eng.* brother.*

21. The preceding remarks are by no means intended to serve as a complete classification of languages; they only afford a very superficial view, for the monosyllabic, or the Chinese, Indo-Chinese, &c. are entirely omitted. What is advanced relative to the inhabitants and languages of Europe must be more precise.

22. Europe appears to have been gradually occupied by successive waves of population from the east. Those now located most to the west, the Celts, were amongst the tribes who first left Asia, and were impelled westward by succeeding emigrations, and thus spread over a considerable part of Europe. The Celts, or Celtæ, were a people of Gaul, who, at a very early period, crossed the straits of Dover, and entered the British Isles. The ancient Britons were therefore Celts, who were subsequently conquered by the Romans, and then by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall. Britain must have been inhabited even before the Trojan war, more than 1200 years before the Christian era, as tin was then brought from Britain by the Phœnicians.† It has been clearly proved that the Celtic dialects are of cognate origin with the Sanscrit, though differing so much in structure as to be distinct from the Teutonic or German.‡

23. The Teutonic, German, or Gothic tribes, were the second source of European population. Like their predecessors, the Celts, these tribes came out of Asia into Europe over the Kimmerian Bosphorus, between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph, but at a later period, perhaps about B.C. 680. In the time of Herodotus, about B.C. 450, the Teutonic tribes were on the Danube, and extended towards the south. Fifty years before the Christian era, in Cæsar's time, they were called Teutoni or Germans, and had established themselves so far to the westward as to have obliged the Celts to withdraw from the eastern banks of the Rhine. In later ages they became known by the name of Getæ or Goths.

24. The third and most recent stream of population which flowed into Europe, conveyed thither the Sclavonian or Sarmatian nations:

* See numerous instances in Dr. Prichard's *Celtic Nations*, p. 66—69.

† See the account of Herodotus on the Phœnician commerce.

‡ Dr. Prichard's *Eastern Origin of the Celtic Nations*.

they are mentioned by Herodotus as being on the borders of Europe in his time; they therefore probably entered Europe soon after 450. These coming last, occupied the most eastern parts, as Russia, Poland, Eastern Prussia, Moravia, Bohemia, and their vicinity. From these Slavonic tribes a third genus of European languages arose, as the Russian, Polish, Bohemian, Livonian, Lusatian, Moravian, Dalmatian, &c.

25. As the tribes of Celtic origin, the first source of European population, are clearly distinguished from the Teutonic or German, and as the Slavonic or Sarmatian tribes, the third wave of population, have never extended so far west as England, nor made any settlement among us, no further notice will be taken of them or of their languages. We are most concerned with the Teutonic, German, or Gothic, the second stream of European population, and the language spoken by these tribes. The language, brought into Europe by the great Gothic family, is chiefly known to us in its two important branches, the GERMANIC and SCANDINAVIAN. The Scandinavian branch includes the Icelandic, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, &c. The Teutonic or Germanic branch is subdivided into Low-German and High-German. The Low-German comprises not only the older languages, such as the Anglo-Saxon, Friesic, and the Old-Saxon, but their immediate descendants, the modern English, with all its provincial dialects, the Dutch or Netherlandish, Flemish, and the present Low or Platt-German dialects, spoken in the north or low and flat parts of Germany. The High-German includes an account of the Mæso-Gothic, Alemannic, and Francic, with the present High-German, and its modern dialects.

26. It appears, from the preceding table,* that the Dutch language is a branch of the Teutonic family: it is of the more flexible branch generally styled the Low-German. The locality of the present Dutch, on the Western coast, indicates that their predecessors were amongst the earliest Germanic tribes settled in Europe. Some authentic information, relative to the character, history, and language of this people, may probably be obtained from the following brief notice.

* Paragraph 19, p. 8.

II.—THE KINGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS, OR HOLLAND.*

1. Holland† is as remarkable for its origin, as for the intellectual energy of its inhabitants. About fifty years before the christian era, Cæsar speaks of the *Batavi*,‡ the first inhabitants on record, as being located towards the mouths of the Rhine, between the Whaal,§ the most southerly stream of the Rhine, and the other branches to the north: thus the dominions of the Batavi appear to have extended from Dordrecht to about Haarlem. The country is generally low and marshy, and seems formed or enriched by the alluvial deposits brought down by the various streams into which the Rhine was divided as it approached the sea. Pliny, the naturalist, about a century after Cæsar, gives a minute description of it as a land, where “the ocean pours in its flood twice every day, and produces a perpetual uncertainty whether the country may be considered as a part of the continent or the sea.”|| The genius and industry of men have prevailed. The Hollanders or Dutch have originally taken their possessions from the dominion of the deep; and the exercise of the perpetual thought, care, and industry, necessary first to raise, and then keep up such mighty embankments as defend them from their constant assailant the raging sea, has educated a people, adventurous, brave, and cautious. The Dutch, applying these habits to the cultivation of their intellectual powers, have thus taken the first rank in polite literature, and have also been successful cultivators of the arts and sciences. We are indebted to

* The author has been very anxious to be correct. To secure as much accuracy as possible, he has generally cited his authorities, and consulted his friends, amongst whom he ought to mention with gratitude Professor Siegenbeek, for his kindness in correcting the manuscript.

† The name of Holland, as Mr. Halbertsma observes, is not heard of before the eleventh century [1064]. The meaning of Holland exactly suits the *fenny* and *boggy* soil which it designates. The oldest Dutch authors write it *ollant*. Thus *Maerlant* says—

“Doe wart coninc Loduwike
Karel die caluwe, die wel geraecte,
Die eerst graue jn *ollant* maecte.”

Vol. iii. p. 13, v. 8.

And again, “Comes de Ollandia,” a *Count of Holland*. See Huydecoper on Melis Stoke, vol. i. p. 524. Look for this word in the *Teuthonista* of van der Schueren, and you will find “Beven daveren als eyn ollant, *Scatere*,” *tremble under the feet as a marshy ground*.

The word *ol*, in the sense of *dirty* or *glutinous matter*, *mud*, does not appear in Anglo-Saxon, but it is found in a derived signification. *Ol*, occasionally changed to *hol*, signifies *calumnia*. Wachtendonck, in his *Rhyme Chronicle*, observes:

“Hollant, een nieuwe naem, die schijnt 't lant te passen,
Alsoo het meest bestaet in veeenen en moerassen.”

Matthæus de Nobilitate, p. 50.

‡ Bataver is thought by many to be contracted from Bat-auwers, that is, *inhabitants of good or fruitful land*, from bat, bet *good* (still found in *beter*), and auwe *ground or country*. It is supposed that the name is preserved in a part of Gelderland, the Betuwe *fruitful country*, in opposition to Veluwe *bad land*, from vale *falling, defective*, and ouwe *land, country*.—*Hist. of Dut. Language*, by Ypey.

§ Cæsar's *Comment. lib. iv. 10.*

Plin. *Hist. Nat. lib. xvi.*

the Dutch not only for the discovery of oil painting,* but for the finest specimens of the art: they were also the inventors of printing,† painting on glass, and, as some say, of the pendulum, the microscope, &c.

2. This small country has had more than its share of eminent men. It has produced a *Boerhave*, an *Erasmus*, a *Vossius*, *Lipsius*, *Grotius*, *Junius*, *Heinsius*, *van Lennep*, *Rubens*, *van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, and *Bilderdyk*. *Ten Kate* developed the grammatical principles which have been so fully and ably illustrated by Dr. J. Grimm in his *Deutsche Grammatik*. Let it also be ever remembered that this land of freedom has not only fostered native talent, but supported and encouraged it wherever it was found. Here *Linnæus* formed and matured his *Systema Naturæ*: here *Haller* studied, *Descartes* first received encouraging support, and at Gouda *Locke* finished his immortal work on *Human Understanding*. From Holland also has flowed a stream of classical erudition, conveyed in pure Latinity, and benefited the whole of Europe by the accurate and beautiful specimens of typography which issued from the press of the *Elzevirs*, *Wetsteins*, and other eminent printers. While, for their skill in the learned languages, their classical scholars have acquired European fame, the native tongue, which informed the mind and warmed the heart of the Hollander, has been either entirely unknown or disregarded by other nations, though it is a language of Teutonic origin, and well deserves the attention of the philologist, being one of the purest, most nervous, and expressive of the Gothic root.

3. We have no evidence of the language which was spoken by the Batavi in Cæsar's time, but, as they were a German race, it must have had a Teutonic origin. That this language has undergone some mutations, will

* By John van Eyck, better known by the name of John of Bruges, in 1410. *Korte levensschets der Graaven van Holland*, door *Ludolf Smids*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

† At Haarlem, by *Lawrence Koster*, about 1423. His real name was *Lourens Janszoon Koster*, a celebrated citizen of Haarlem, born about 1370. He was treasurer of the city, and held other important offices. I once thought that Gutenberg of Mayence was the inventor of printing in 1440 (*Elements of Anglo-Saxon Gr.* p. 16), but every impartial person, upon close investigation of recent works, must now ascribe the honour of the invention to Koster. Ample proof will be found in *Verhandeling van Koning over den oorsprong, de uitvinding, verbetering en volmaking der Boekdrukkunst te Haarlem 1816*, bij Loosjes. *Gedenkschriften wegens het vierde eeuwgetijde van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst door Lourens Janszoon Koster van stadswege gevierd te Haarlem den 10 en 11 Julij 1823*, bijeenverzameld door Vincent Loosjes, te Haarlem 1824. Mr. Jacobus Scheltema's *geschied en letterkundig Mengelwerk*, vol. v. vi. One authority, among many others, is so strong in favour of Holland, that it cannot be omitted. A German chronicle of the year 1499, acknowledges that though Mayence improved the art, it was first known in Holland. "Item wie wail die kunst is vonden tzo Mentz, als vursz up die wyse, als dan nu gemeynlich gebruycht wirt, so is doch die eyrste vurbyldung vonden in Hollant uyss den Donaten, die daeselfst vur der tzyt gedrukt syn. Ind van ind uyss den is genomen dat begynne der vursz kunst. Ind is vill meysterlicher ind subtilicher vonden, dan die selve manier was, und ye langer ye mere kunstlicher wurden." Item, though this art was found (out) as aforesaid at Mayence, in that manner in which it is now commonly practised, yet the first idea was taken in Holland from the Donates which were there published before that time. And from and out of them is taken the beginning of the aforesaid art. And is much more masterly and neatly performed than the former manner was, and the longer (it has continued) the more perfect it is become. — *Cronica van der hilliger stat vā Coellē*. Gedrukt te Keulen, by Johannes Koelhoff, in den jare 1499. *Gedenkschriften van de uitvinding der Boekdrukkunst*, p. 437. Vincent Loosjes, Haarlem, 1824.

be evident from a very short view of the political changes which have taken place. Such changes as affected the language arose from tribes of Teutonic origin; their language, therefore, was only altered by some small dialectic variations, and still remained Teutonic.

4. The *Batavi* were allies of the Romans, who constantly eulogize Batavian bravery and fidelity; but about the end of the third century the Batavi were much oppressed by other Gothic nations, as the Saxons, Salian Franks, and other hordes, which forcibly obtained the settlements of the Batavi. Thus the country became inhabited by a mixture of Germanic tribes,* which were subject to the Francic power till the time of Charlemagne and his sons.

5. These pagan inhabitants and the Friesians did not listen to the preaching of the Francic monks. The Anglo-Saxons being more allied to the old Dutch, their missionaries had greater success. *Willibrord*,† with eleven Anglo-Saxon associates, in A.D. 692 left England, as missionaries to Heligoland, Friesland, Holland, Zealand, &c. They were countenanced by Pepin, Duke of the Franks.‡ *Willibrord* exerted himself so much, and was so successful, that he became the first bishop of Utrecht in A.D. 697.§

6. In the tenth century this country had its own particular sovereigns,

* That the present Dutch are descended from the Batavi, is the opinion of some learned Dutch authors, such as Erasmus, Junius, Dousa, Grotius, and Scriverius. Grotius asserts boldly, [*De Antiquitate Reipublicæ Bataviæ*, c. iii. ad finem] that the ever succeeding invaders of the *insula Batavorum* were swallowed up in the bulk of the Batavian people, and that of course the present Dutch are the genuine offspring of the Batavians. Such was the importance of the Batavian support, that even the insurrection of the Batavi under Civilis could not prevent their restoration to the friendship of the proud conquerors of the world. As long as their name appears in history, the Batavi were the allies of the Romans. But that the present Dutch are the direct offspring of the Batavi is still a controverted point; for the Batavians were exhausted by the never-ceasing levies of troops, and by the bloody battles of the Romans, often decided by Batavian valour, and being the last supports of the tottering empire, they were crushed and almost annihilated by its downfall. The Germanic crowds of Saxons, Franks, and Cauchi, rushing on the borders of the Roman empire, could not suffer these *socii*, these *amici et sodales populi Romani* to dwell with them on the same spot, and after the *insula Batavorum* is reported to be inhabited by the Franks, the name of Batavi is never mentioned again in all the changes their country underwent. In succeeding periods the *insula Batavorum* was occupied by the Chamari [A.D. 287], by the Sali [A.D. 358], shortly after by the Guadi (read perhaps Cauchi) and in the reports of the battles of the Romans against these invaders, or of the invaders against each other, the name of Batavi is never mentioned. Eumenius states, that towards the end of the third century the *insula Batavorum* was possessed by Francic tribes. At last, about A.D. 470, the name of Batavi disappears for ever from history, and on this period it is justly observed by the Dutch historian Wagenaar, "This nation (the Batavi) seems to have been partly slain in the Roman armies, partly transplanted by the Romans, partly killed by foreign adventurers, or drawn away from their native soil, and partly blended amongst the Franks, the Saxons, and the Frisians, so as soon to obliterate even their name in this country." Now if the Batavi were extinguished in the fifth century, it will be difficult to discover much of Batavian blood in those who occupy their territories in the nineteenth century. See Wagenaar *Vaderlandsche historie*, tom. i. p. 243, 244, 251, 295, 296. *Nalezingen op de Nederlandsche Geschiedenis*, tom. i. p. 93, 97. Inleiding tot de geschiedenis van Gelderland door W. A. van Spaan, tom. iii. p. 2. *Eumenius Panegyricus Constant.* August c. v. *Leidnitz rerum Brunswicensium Scriptores*, I. 26.—The substance of this note is taken from a communication of the Rev. J. H. Halbertsma; it rests on his authority and the authors he has quoted.

† Alcuin. Vita Willibr. Die sprachen der Germanen von Dr. T. G. Radlof, p. 4.

‡ Advenissent ad Pippinum Ducem Francorum, *Bd.* v. 10, 11; *Sm.* p. 192, 9.

§ Historia Episcopatum Fœderati Belgii, utpote Metropolitani Ultrajectini, &c. folio, Antverpiæ, 1755, p. 1.

known by the name of Counts. *Diederik** was the first raised to the dignity of Count of Holland in A.D. 903. There was a succession of thirty-six Counts, till *Philip* II. king of Spain in 1581, who was the last Count.† *Philip*, being a bigoted catholic, and infringing the rights of Holland and the neighbouring states, *Holland*, united with four other provinces, at Utrecht in 1579, to resist Spanish oppression. Soon after, in 1581, two other states joined, and constituted *The Seven United Provinces*, which solemnly renounced the authority of *Philip*. *William*, Prince of Orange and Nassau, first held the dignity as Stadtholder under the authority of *Philip*. After the rejection of *Philip* he was made Count of Holland. *William* was assassinated at Delft in 1584. His sons, *Maurice* and *Frederic Henry*, held the dignity of Stadtholder in succession till 1647, when *William II.* son of *Frederic Henry*, was invested with this authority.

7. The Stadtholder fled in 1795, and Holland became a republic. In 1806, *Lewis Buonaparte*, third brother of *Napoleon*, was proclaimed King of Holland. This prince abdicated in 1810, and Holland was united to the French empire. In 1815, Belgium was joined to Holland, and the Prince of Orange Nassau was inaugurated King of the Netherlands under the name of *William I.* Belgium revolted in 1830.

From these political changes the language, especially in early times, must have been affected. A few specimens will best show the mutations and the progress of the Dutch tongue; but, before these are introduced, a few remarks upon its nature and character may not be useless.

8. The distinguishing characteristic of the Dutch language,‡ is descriptive energy. If it be not soft and musical, it is dignified, sonorous, and emphatic. It has great compositive power; all technical terms, which the English borrow from exotic sources, from the Latin and Greek, are composed by the Dutch from their own indigenous roots. Almost every polysyllabic word is descriptive of the object which it designates. In this respect the Dutch is much superior to English.§ There is, however,

* Some refer the origin of the Counts of Holland to the time of Charlemagne, Holland being one of the feudal grants of this emperor. "Noverint universi, quod serenissimus Dominus Rex Albertus Romanorum semper invictus, vacantem *Hollandiæ Principatum*, quem *Carolus Imperator olim magnus Theodorico* (Diederik) *Comiti concessit in beneficium feudale*, tam jure, quam gladio ad Sacrum Romanum intendit revocare imperium. *Trithemius Chr. Hirsaug. ad a. 1300. Struvii Corpus Hist. Germaniæ, Periodus nona*, § 8, note 33, vol. i. p. 574.

† *Smide's Graven van Holland*, 4to. Haarlem, 1744.

‡ I cannot omit a remark on the importance of language, in designating the mental powers of a nation, written by a learned and truly patriotic Dutchman. "Elk volk hecht prijs aan het eigendommelijke van zijn karakter, aan hetgeen, waarin het zijne zedelijke waarde, het uitmuntende van zijne verstandsvermogens acht te bestaan; het moet dus, bij wettig gevolg, belang in die Taal stellen, welke het van alle volken onderscheidt."—*Collet & Escury Hollands roem in kunsten et wetensch.* iii. bl. 9.

§ Astronomy is in Dutch sterrekunde, from *ster* a *star*, kunde *knowledge, science*; or hemel-loopkunde, from *hemel* *heaven*, *loop* a *course*, kunde *science*.—Taalkunde *grammar*, from *taal* *language*, kunde *science*.—Telkunst *arithmetic*, from *tel* a *number*, kunst *science, art*.—Aardrijkskunde *geography*, from *aarde* *earth*, *rijk* *realm*, kunde *science*, &c.

a striking affinity between our language and the Dutch. Take as instances a Dutch proverb, and a short extract from Spiegel :

“ Als de wyn is in de man,
Is de wysheid in de kan.”—

TUIMAN'S *Sprkw. Nalz.* p. 19.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

As (*when*) the wine is in the man,
Is the wisdom in the can.—*Bowring.*

“Parnassus is te wijd; hier is geen Helicon,
Maar duinen, bosch en beek, een lucht, een zelfde zon,
Dit water, dit land, beek, veld, stroom en boomgodinnen,
Met magteloose liefd wij hartelijk beminnen.”

Hartspiegel, I. 127—130.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Parnassus is too wide; here is no Helicon,
But downs, wood, and beck, one air, one selfsame sun,
This water, this land, beck, field, stream, and wood-goddesses
With mightless love we heartily admire.*

9. The correct and emphatic version of the Scriptures, which owes its origin to the Synod of Dordrecht 1618—1619, affords a fine specimen of the expressive powers of the Dutch language. It is one of the best established versions, and the language of this translation is well calculated to express the devout and dignified emotions of the Christian.

10. The earlier the specimens of the Teutonic languages, the more striking are their affinity and analogy, which prove that they originally sprung from one source. The oldest compositions in Dutch are very similar to Low-German (*Platt-Deutsch.*)

THE FIRST SPECIMEN OF THE DUTCH LANGUAGE is taken from a translation of the Psalms made about A.D. 800. These Low-German Psalms, written in the time of the dynasty of Charlemagne, were published for the first time by F. H. von der Hagen Breslaw, 1816.† The manuscript of this translation is first mentioned in a letter of Lipsius to his friend Schottius, at Antwerp, dated Louvain, January 14th, 1599.‡ Professor A. Ypey of Groningen claims this fragment as a specimen of the old Low-German or Dutch. (*Nederduitsch.*)§

PSALM lvi. 2—5.

2. Ginathi mi got ginathi mi. uuanda an thi gitruot sila min. In an scado fitheraco thinro sal ik gitruon untis farliet unreht.

3. Ruopen sal ic te gode hoista. got thia uuala dida mi.

* Bowring's *Batavian Anthology*, 12mo. London, 1834, from which interesting little work these translations and some other poetic versions are taken.

† *Niederdeutsche Psalmen aus der Karolinger Zeit, zum ersten mahl herausgegeben von Friedrich Heinrich von der Hagen*, 8vo. Breslau, 1816.

‡ *Opera omnia Justi Lipsii*, vol. ii. p. 986, *Vesaliæ*, 1675.

§ A. de Jager, *Taalkundig Magazijn*, No. I. p. 65, Rotterdam, 1833.

4. Sanda fan himele in ginereda mi. gaf an bismere te tradon mi.
 5. Santa got ginatha sina in uuarheit sina. in generida sela mina fan mitton uuelpo leono. slip ik gidruouit. Kint manno tende iro geuuepene in sceifte. in tunga iro suert scarp.

THE SAME IN MODERN DUTCH.

2. Begenadig mij, God! Begenadig mij; want op U vertrouwt mijne ziel. En in de schaduw uwer vederen zal ik vertrouwen tot dat het onregt moge voorbijgaan.
 3. Roepen zal ik tot den hoogsten God, God die mij wel deed.
 4. Hij zond van den hemel en verlost mij; Hij gaf aan den smaad over, die mij vertraden.
 5. God zond zijne genade en waarheid; en Hij verlost mijne ziel van het midden der leeuwen welpen. Ik sliep ongerust. Kinderen der menschen; hunne tanden (waren) wapenen en schichten en hunne tong een scherp zwaard.

11. The Flemish is so closely allied to the Dutch, that it may, especially in its earliest form, be considered the same language. In the thirteenth century, because of the flourishing state of the Flemings, and the care of their writers to observe great purity in their diction, and to express correctly the gender and inflection of words, this improved form of the Dutch language was denominated Flemish. Even at the present day, Flemish appears to be nothing more than the Dutch of the preceding century.

12. A LITERAL COPY OF THE CHARTER OF BRUSSELS in A.D. 1229, from the Book of Privileges, called the Book with the Hairs (*Boek met den Hairen*) from *Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provintien der Nederlanden*, door J. F. Willems, Antwerpen, 1819.

"Ic heinric bi der gratien goeds hertoghe van Brabant, Ende ic heinric sijn oudste sone wi doen u cont dit gheschrifte allen dengenen die nu syn ende die nacomende sijn. dat wi overmids vroeden rade onser mannen en der scepenen en der gesworne van bruesele desen coren hebben geset binnen Bruesele bi trouwen en de bi eede onser manne ende gemeinleec den poerteren van Bruesele Desen core te houden om gemeine orbore ende vordane meer in deser manieren."—WILLEMS' *Verhandeling*, p. 133.

MODERN DUTCH.

"Ik Hendrik, bij de gratie Gods, hertog van Brabant, en ik Hendrik, zijn oudste zoon, wij doen u weten dit geschrift aan al degenen, die nu zijn, en die nakomende zijn, dat wij, ten gevolgen van wijzen raad onzer mannen en der schepenen en der gezworenen van Brussel, deze keuren hebben gezet binnen Brussel door trouw en door ede onzer mannen, en gemeenlijk de Poorteren (*Burgers*) van Brussel deze keuren te houden tot algemeen gemak en voortaan meer op deze wijze."

LITERAL ENGLISH.

"I Henry, by the grace of God, Duke of Brabant, and I Henry, his eldest son, we make (to) you known this writing to all those who now are, and who are to come, that we, in consequence of the wise counsel of our men, and of the sheriffs, and of the sworn of Brussels, these statutes have established in Brussels through the fidelity and oath of our men, and commonly the citizens (*Burgers*) of Brussels these statutes to keep, for general convenience, and for the future more in this wise."

13. *Reinaert de Vos*, an allegorical and satirical poem, written about 1250. This is one of the most popular works ever published. The story soon spread over the whole of Europe, by translations into almost every language. The poem was first written in the old *Flemish* dialect, affording a fine and very early specimen of the language. The Flemish manuscript is undoubtedly the original of which the famous *Low Saxon Reineke Vos*, published at Lubeck, 1498, is a free translation. The old prose editions of *Reineke Vos*, printed at *Gouda*, 1479, and *Delft*, 1485, appear to be only a negligent translation of the Flemish poem, even preserving, in many instances, the metre and rhyme of the original. The English version, by *William Caxton*, 1481, was made from the Delft edition. By the indefatigable researches of Mr. J. F. Willems, in the preface to his modernized Flemish edition of *Reinaert de Vos naer de oudste beryming*, Eecloo, 1834, it is clear that *Willem van Utenhoven*, a priest of Aerdenburg, must be considered the real author* of the Flemish *Reinaert de Vos*, and that he composed this masterpiece of the middle age, about the year 1250. Jacob van Maerlant, the father of the Flemish chroniclers and poets, so early as 1270, complains of the alterations and additions made by copyists of *Reinaert's boerden*, *merry jests and tricks*.

14. That some of the materials of this fine poem are taken from French works, is confessed by Willem van Utenhoven himself:

Daerom dedi de vite soeken,
Ende heeftse uten walschen boeken
In dietsche aldus begonnen.—*Willems' Pref.* p. xiv. l. 7.

Therefore did he the tricks (*of the fox*) seek,
And has them out of Welsh (*foreign*) books
In Dutch thus begun.

15. There have been many editions of this work. We have the erudite volume of Reinardus Vulpes, *Carmen epicum seculis ix et xii conscriptum*, ad fidem Codd. MSS. edidit et adnotationibus illustravit *Franciscus Josephus Mone*, *Stuttgartiæ et Tubingæ*, 1832; also *Mr. O. M. Meon's* highly interesting edition of nearly all the parts of the fables and tales of the Fox, treated by *Piere de St. Cloud*, *Richard*

* *Madok* was not the author, for the name of such a writer cannot be found. In the passage where *Madok* occurs, it cannot be the name of a man; for, as *Maerlant* observes, it merely designates a poem, (*Hoffmann's Horæ Belg.* i. 21, by the fertile and learned writer *Hoffmann von Fallersleben*, to whom we are indebted for a very correct edition of *Reineke Vos*, from the Lubeck edition of 1498, with a valuable glossary). Besides, the article *de* is never used before Dutch proper names. That all may judge for themselves, the passage is here cited:—

"Willem die Madok maecte
Daer hi dicken omme waecte
Hem vernoide so haerde
Dat die geeste van Reinaerde
Niet te recht en es geschreven."

Willems' Reinaert de Vos, p. xiii.

"Willem, who wrote (made) Madok,
About which he was much awake,
Annoyed himself so much
That the actions of Reinaerde
Were not correctly written."

de Lison, Marie de France, &c. which appeared under the title *Le Roman du Renard*, publié d'après les MSS. de la Bibliothèque du Roi des XIII. XIV. et XV. siècles, *Paris*, 1826, chez Treutel et Würz, 4 vols. 8vo. avec figures. The indefatigable researches of the learned *Professor J. Grimm* are published under the title *Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834. These and other numerous editions, as well as the complaint of Waltherus de Coinsi, Prior of Vic sur Aisne in his *Louanges de nostre Dame*, and *Miracles de la Vierge*, that Renard was preferred to the reading of legends, sufficiently show how many pens it has occupied, and at what an early period this celebrated poem served for entertainment and instruction. A slight comparison of all these productions with the Flemish *Reinaert de Vos* must lead to the conviction, that whatever use its author may have made of the works of his predecessors, he has far surpassed them all, and has composed a work fully deserving the praises which the most competent judges have bestowed upon it. It is important both for matter and composition; and if it were the only interesting and valuable work existing in the old Dutch, it alone would fully repay the trouble of learning that language. This poem gives a true picture of the world, with all its orders, states, conditions, passions, and characters, in an easy and flowing versification, in a rich, powerful, and sonorous language, hitherto, for want of knowing its powers, not so valued as it deserves.

16. Professor Grimm's invaluable *Reinhart Fuchs* is a rich mine of philology, history, and general information, that cannot fail to revive a love for the old Dutch or Flemish, which, notwithstanding all endeavours to suppress it, has still preserved its pristine vigour and strength. In the present age, the Flemish owes much to the patriotic feeling and well-directed energy of a native Fleming, *J. F. Willems, Esq.* whose exertions are above all praise.*

17. *REINAERT DE VOS*, was written in old Dutch or Flemish of the thirteenth century, about 1250, by Willem van Utenhoven. The first example is taken from *Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs*, Berlin, 1834: it is printed from an old Flemish manuscript preserved at Stuttgart. There is still a manuscript of it at Antwerp; there was also one at Amsterdam, which a few years ago was sold to an Englishman. The other example is taken from the *modernised Flemish edition by J. F. Willems*, 12mo. Eecloo, 1834. These may serve to show the great affinity of the Flemish dialect with the English:

Het was in enen pinxen daghe,
dat bede bosch ende haghe
met groenen loveren waren bevaen.
Nobel die coninc hadde ghedaen

* Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche tael en letterkunde opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provincien der Nederlanden, *J. F. Willems, Antwerpen*, 1819.—*Willems'* over de hollandsche en vlaemsche schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, *Antwerpen*, 1824, 8vo.

sijn hof craieren over al,
 dat hi waende, hadde his gheval,
 houden ten wel groten love.
 Doe quamen tes coninx hove
 alle die diere, grôt ende clene,
 sonder vos Reinaert allene.
 hi adde te hove so vele mesdaen,
 dat hire niet dorste gaen .
 die hem besculdich kent, onsiet.
 also was Reinaerde ghesiet;
 ende hier omme scuwedî sconsinx hof,
 daer hi in hadde cranken lof.

Grimm's Reinhart Fuchs, p. 116.

MODERNISED FLEMISH VERSION.

'T was omtrent de Sinxendagen,
 Over bosschen over hagen
 Hing het groene lenteloof.
 Koning Nobel riep ten hoov'
 Al wie hy, om hof te houden,
 Roepen kon uit veld en wouden.
 Vele dieren kwamen daer,
 Groot en klein, een bonte schaer.
 Reinaert Vos, vol slimme treken,
 Bleef alleen het hof ontweken;
 Want hy had te veel misdaen
 Om er heen te durven gaen.
 Die zich schuldig kent wil vluchten.
 Reinaert had er veel te duchten;
 Daerom schuwde hy het hof,
 En dit bracht hem kranken lof.—*Willems*, p. 1.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

It was upon a Whitsunday,
 When over hedge and bush so gay
 Waved the greeny leaves of spring.
 At the command of Nobel, king,
 To his court they did convene
 All whom he did faithful ween,
 Bowing with submission true.
 Then to the royal court there drew
 All the beasts, both great and small,
 But one was missing of them all,
 Renard whose misdeeds were so great
 He durst no more approach the gate:
 A guilty conscience shuns the light,
 And such was Renard's evil plight,
 That to the court no more he came,
 Where he did bear so ill a name.*—*Morrell*.

* For the German of this passage, see the Introduction to the Anglo-Saxon Dictionary, *High-German*, § 56, 57; and *Low-German*, § 26.

18. JACOB VAN MAERLANT is the father of the Dutch Poets. He was born at Damme in Flanders A. D. 1235, and died in 1300. Maerlant was a layman, and distinguished as a philosopher and orator. He translated several works into Dutch rhyme, such as *The Beauties of Aristotle*, of which he says—

Dese bloemen hebben wi besocht
En uten Latine in Dietsche brocht
Ute Aristotiles boeken.

IMITATED IN THE ENGLISH OF CHAUCER.

All these beauties haue we soughte,
And out of Latin to Dutche broughte,
From the bookes of Aristotle.

19. His famous work is, "Spiegel Historiael," or "*Historic Mirror*." In his *Leven van Franciscus*, he makes the following apology for using Flemish words.

Ende, omdat ic Vlaminc ben,
Met goeder herte biddic hen,
Die dit Dietsche sullen lesen,
Dat si myns genadich wesen ;
Ende lesen sire in somich woort,
Dat in her land es ongehoort,
Men moet om de rime souken,
Misselike tonghe in bouken.

IMITATED IN THE STYLE OF CHAUCER.

For I am Flemysh, I you beseche
Of youre courtesye, al and eche,
That shal thys Doche chaunce peruse,
Unto me nat youre grace refuse ;
And yf ye fynden any worde
In youre countrey that ys unherde,
Thynketh that clerkys for her ryme
Taken an estrange worde somtyme.

Bourring's Batav. Anthol. p. 25.

20. In power, extent, and population, Holland soon became the predominant province ; and after the Union, the States-General was held at the Hague in this district: hence, the language of Holland became the language of the government, the learned, and the press—in short, the arbiter of what was to be considered true Dutch, and it is therefore often denominated *Hollandsche taal* or *Hollandsch*.

21. MELIS STOKE began his "Rijmkronijk," or "*Poetical Chronicle*," before the year 1296, perhaps about 1283, as it was dedicated to Count Floris the Fifth, who died in 1296.* This Chronicle was pub-

* Ypey's *Beknopte geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Taal*, Utrecht. O. S. van Paddenburg, 1812, vol. i. p. 334.

lished in 1591, and again in 3 vols. 4to. 1772, by *Huydecoper*, with valuable notes. This last is by far the best edition.*

Dese pine ende dit ghepens
Sendic u, Heer Grave Florens,
Dat ghi moghet sieff ende horen
Wanen dat ghi sijt gheboren,
Ende bi wat redenen ghi in hant
Hebbet Zeelant ende Hollant;
Ende bi wat redenen dat ghi soect
Vrieslant, dat u so sere vloect.

Huydecoper's Melis Stoke, b. i. v. 27.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

The fruit of my pains, and thoughts also,
Sir Count Florens, send I to you;
That you might see, and also hear,
From whence they came that did you bear,
And by what right, within your hand,
You hold both Zealand and eke Holland,
And by what right you seek yet more
Friesland, that curses you so sore.—*Morrell*.

22. CHARTER OF LEYDEN, A.D. 1294.

In het Jaar, 1294.

Wy Florens, Grave van Hollant, van Zelant, ende Here van Vrieslant, maken cont alle den ghenen, die desen brief sullen sien, of horen lesen, dat wi hebben ghegheven Rutghere den Scmakere, ende Kerstanse sinen broder, derdalf morghens Lants in eghindoem, die ligghen alrenast der Burch van Leiden, ende dat vorseide Lant hevet Daniel van den Warde quite gheschouden, als dat hy 't held van ons te lene.

Ghegheven als men scrivet vire ende neghentie.

Handvesten der Stad Leyden, folio, *Leyden*, 1759, p. 478.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

In the year 1294.

We Florens, Count of Holland, of Zealand, and Lord of Friesland, make known to all those who this letter shall see, or hear read, that we have given to Rutghere the Shoemaker, and Kerstanse his brother, two and a half acres of land, in property, which lie nearest the castle of Leyden, and this aforesaid land has Daniel van den Warde quite paid, so as he held it from us in fief.

Given, as men date, four and ninety.

JAN VAN HELU.

23. The monk Jan van Helu, or van Leeuwe, from the name of the place in Brabant where he dwelt. He lived in the thirteenth century, about 1288, and wrote a chronicle of the feats of Jan I. Duke of Brabant.†

* B. Huydecoper *Rijmkronijk van Melis Stoke*, met *Historie-Oudheid-en Taalkundige aanmerkingen*, Leyden, Johannes Le Mair, 1772, vol. i. p. 7, 8.

† Professor Siegenbeek's *Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, 8vo. 1826, p. 27.

Want, gelyc dat die Euerzwyn,
 Daer si moede gejaet zyn,
 Verbeiden spieten ende sweert,
 Alsoe drongen si, onuerueert,
 Jeghen die Brabantre weder,
 Dat si doen den Hertoghe neder
 Twee orsen onder hem staken.

AN ENGLISH VERSION IN THE LANGUAGE OF CHAUCER.

As the furious boare, pursued
 By the daring hunter rude,
 Teares the earth, and, raging loudlie,
 Rushes on the hunter proudlie,
 To the fierce Brabanter then
 Drives the Hertoch back agen,
 Under him two horses stagger.

24. SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE. This is the first book printed at Haarlem by Laurens Janszoon Koster; it is in the old German character, and in a quarto form. The printing is only on one side of the leaf, the blank sides being pasted together, and the pages are without numbers. Many of the letters stand out of their connexion, and irregularly in the lines. The book has not any title, but its object is to illustrate Scripture history by means of wood-cuts. It is without date, but supposed to have been printed about the year 1422. The introductory sentence will be an interesting specimen of the Dutch language about the time when it was printed:

SPIEGEL ONSER BEHOUDENISSE.

Dit is die prologhe vāder spiegel onser behoudenisse so wie ter rechtaerdichet vele mēschē lerē sellē blenckē also sterrē in die ewighe ewichhede. Hier om ist dat ic tott' leringe vele mēschē dit boek heb aēgedacht te vgaderen (vergaderen).

LITERAL ENGLISH.

This is the prologue of the mirror of our redemption, such as for justification, many men shall teach to shine as stars in the everlasting eternity. Therefore it is that I, to the instruction of many men, this book have meditated to compose.

25. EVANGELIUM, is a translation from the Latin Vulgate, a monument of the Dutch language, and a fine specimen of typography: it was printed at *Gouda*, 1477, in 4to. The Evangelium was just preceded by *Nederduitsche Bybel*, Delft, Jacob Jacobsz (van der Meer) en Mauritijs Yemantsz van Middelborch, 10 Jan. 1477, small fol.

Lk. viii. 4, 5.

4. In dien tiden doe ene grote scare vergaderde, ende uten steden quamē to thē seide hi bi ghelikenisse. 5. Hi hinc wt saeyen die syn saet saeyet Ende als hyt saeyet. sommic hviel biden weghe. ende het wort vertreden ende die voghelen des hemels atent.

26. DAT NIEWE TESTAMENT, *Delft*, 1524, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoert toe Siet, een sayer ginc wt om te sayen, ende het geboorde onder tsayē, dattet soommich saet viel bij den wech, ende die vogelē des hemels syn gecomen, ende hebbē dat opgegetē.

27. DAT GHEHEEL NYEUWE TESTAMENT, *Thantwerpe*, 1527, 8vo.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoor toe, siet, een sayer ghinc wt om te sayen. En tgebuerte onder tsayen, datt et sommich saeyt viel bey den wech, ende die vogelen des Hemels zijn gecomen ende hebben dat opgegeten.

28. BIBLIA, *tot Leyden*, 1581.

Mk. iv. 3, 4.

3, 4. Hoort, siet een Zaeyer ginck wt om te zaeyen. Ende het gheschiede dat als hy zaeyde, een deel (des zaets) viel by den weech, ende de voghelen des hemels quamen ende aten dat op.

29. JACOB CATS, generally styled, Father Cats, was born at Brouwershaven, a small town in Zealand, 1577, and died 1660. He is the poet of the people: everywhere practical and useful, everywhere original, and often sublime. Bilderdijk says—

Goede, dierbre Vader Cats,
Wat behelst ge niet al schats!
Good, beloved Father Cats,
How much treasure dost thou contain!

Gij, daerom, geeft uw liefde niet
Aen ieder die u liefde biet;
Maer eerst op alle saecken let
Eer dat gij sucht of gunste set:
Want die te licht een vriendt verkiest,
Wel licht zijn vriendt en al verliest.

Minne en Sinnebeelden, I. D. p. 133. 1828.

Then love not each who offers thee,
In seeming truth his amity;
But first take heed, and weigh with care,
Ere he thy love and favour share;
For those who friends too lightly choose,
Soon friends and all besides may lose.

Geluckigh is de mensch die gelt en hooge staten
Kan hebben buijten sucht, en willigh achterlaten;
Kan seggen tot de pracht, tot eer, en tot de lust,
Al ben ick sonder u, soo ben ick toch gerust.

Spiegel van den ouden en nieuwen tijt, I. D. p. 539. 1828.

Oh! happy, happy he, whose generous soul can rise
Above the dross of wealth, or pomp, or vanities—
Scorn splendour, pleasure, fame; and say with honest pride,
I have ye not indeed, but yet am satisfied.—*Bowring*.

30. PIETER CORNELIS HOOFT, born at Amsterdam, March 16th, 1581, and died 1647. Vondel said of him—

Dat Doorluchtig Hooft der Hollandsche Poeten.
Of Holland's poets most illustrious head.

He was also so eminent a prose writer as to obtain the appellation of the Tacitus of Holland.

31. **HUIG DE GROOT**, better known by his Latinized name **Hugo Grotius**, was born at Delft in 1583. He had extraordinary and precocious talents, and was a zealous Arminian. Grotius was one of those whose influence excited some of that universal attention to religion so prevalent in Holland. When imprisoned at Loevesteyn, he wrote his most celebrated poem in Dutch, "*Bewijs van den waren Godsdienst*," Evidences of the true Religion.* His reputation as a poet is not very great. One short specimen is given from the conclusion of his Evidences.

Neemt niet onwaardig aen dit werkstuk mijner handen,
O des aerdbodems markt, o bloem der Nederlanden,
Schoon Holland : laet dit sijn in plaets van mij bij u
Mijn koningin : ik toon soo als ik kan noch nu
De liefde die ik heb altijd tot u gedragen
En draeg en dragen sal voorts alle mijne dagen.—p. 136. 1728.

ENGLISH VERSION.

Receive not with disdain this product from my hand,
O mart of all the world ! O flower of Netherland !
Fair Holland ! Let this live, tho' I may not, with thee,
My bosom's queen ! I show e'en now how fervently
I've loved thee through all change—thy good and evil days—
And love, and still will love, till life itself decays.

32. **DIRK RAFAEL CAMPHUYSEN**, a disciple of the famous **Arminius**, was a native of Gorkum, born in 1586, and died in 1626. He wrote a paraphrase on the Psalms, and much religious poetry. One of the most popular pieces of the Dutch poets is *Camphuysen's "May Morning."*

Wat is de Meester wijs en goed,
Die alles heeft gebouwt,
En noch in wezen blijven doet :
Wat's menschen oog aanschouwt.

Ach ! waren alle Menschen wijs,
En wilden daar bij wel !
De Aard' waar haar een Paradijs,
Nu is ze meest een Hel.

D. R. CAMPHUYSEN, *Stichtelyke Rymen*, 1727, p. 639.

What love, what wisdom, God displays
On earth, and sea, and sky,
Where all that fades and all that stays
Proclaim his Majesty !

Ah ! were the human race but wise,
And would they reason well,
That earth would be a paradise,
Which folly makes a hell.

* Better known in England by its Latin title, *De Veritate Religionis Christianæ*. He wrote this work in Dutch verse for fishermen, and sailors on long voyages. The Rev. J. Halbertsma says, "I have often heard old Friesian sailors reciting whole pages from this book. He was afterwards induced by the learned to translate it into Latin, and it has been since translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and I believe into Arabic."

A line is often quoted from his *Lawful Amusement*, [*Spels Mate*]:

'T is wel, goedheys fonteyn, 't is wel al wat gy doet.

Fountain of goodness Thou—and all thou dost is well.

33. JOOST VAN DEN VONDEL was born in 1587, and lived to the age of ninety-one. He is the Dutch Shakspeare in his Tragedies, and his "Lucifer" is one of the finest poems in the language, and is compared to Milton's "Paradise Lost."

——— O noit volprezen
Van al wat leeft, of niet en leeft,
Noit uitgesproken, noch te spreekken ;
Vergeef het ons, en schelt ons quijt
Dat geen verbeelding, tong, noch teken
U melden kan. Ghij waert, ghij zijt,
Ghij blijft de zelve.

A FREE TRANSLATION.

Forgive the praise—too mean and low—
Or from the living or the dead.
No tongue thy peerless name hath spoken,
No space can hold that awful name ;
The aspiring spirit's wing is broken ;—
Thou wilt be, wert, and art the same !

34. THE ESTABLISHED DUTCH VERSION, according to the Synod of Dordrecht, 1618-1619.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe, Ziet, een zaeijer gingh uyt om te zaeijen. 4. Ende het geschiedde in het zaeijen, dat het een [*deel zaets*] viel by den wegh, ende de vogelen des hemels quamen, ende aten het op. 5. Ende het ander viel op het steenachtige, daer het niet veel aerde en hadde : ende het gingh terstont op, om dat het geen diepte van aerde en hadde. 6. Maer als de sonne opgegaen was, soo is het verbrant geworden, ende om dat het geen wortel en hadde soo is het verdorret. 7. Ende het ander viel in de doornen, ende de doornen wiessen op, ende verstickten het selve, ende het en gaf geen vrucht. 8. Ende het ander viel in de goede aerde, ende gaf vrucht : die opgingh ende wies, ende het een droegh dertigh, ende het ander sestigh, ende het ander hondert [*vout*.]

35. As the chief object of this short account of the Dutch language and literature is philological, to show the close analogy between all the Teutonic languages, especially in their earliest form, very little of more recent literature can with propriety be introduced ; but the seventeenth century is so splendid an era, that a few remarks and extracts must be excused in this period, and even one or two in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. In the seventeenth century, Holland had its heroes in *De Ruiter* and *Tromp* : its statesmen in *Barneveldt* and the *De Wits*.

Its learned writers are *Huig de Groot* [Grotius], *Daniel* and *Nicolaas Heins* [Heinsius], *P. Schryver* [Schrivierius], *John Frederick Gronof* [Gronovius], *Casper van Baerle* [Barlæus], *Gerard Vos* [Vossius],* and many other eminent classics. For science, *Huygens*, *Leeuwenhoek*, *Ruysch*, *Tulp*, *Swammerdam*. For its painters, it had *Rubens*, *Van Dyk*, *Rembrandt*, *Mierevelt*, the *Teniers*, the *Van de Veldes*, *Jordaans*, *Kuyp*, the *Ostades*, *Gerard Douw*, *Mieris*, *John* and *Philip Wouwerman*, *Metsu*, *Berchem*, *Paul Potter*, *Pynaker*, the *Ruysdaels*, *Van Huysem*, *Wynants*, *Steen*; and during this period the Universities at *Groningen* in 1614, *Utrecht* in 1636, and *Gelderland*, 1648, and the celebrated school at *Amsterdam* in 1629,† were established.‡ “The age of which we speak,” says the learned *Professor Siegenbeek*, “and more especially the earlier part of it, was, in every point of view, so glorious to the Dutch nation, that it would be difficult to discover, in the history of any other people, a period of such resplendent fame and greatness.”

36. JACOBUS BELLAMY, born at Flushing in 1757, after gaining much applause, died at Utrecht at the early age of twenty-nine.§ A ballad of his [*Roosje*] is perhaps the most touchingly told story which the Dutch possess. It is of a maid—a beloved maid—born at her mother’s death—bred up amidst the tears and kisses of her father—prattling thoughtlessly about her mother—every one’s admiration for beauty, cleverness, and virtue—gentle as the moon shining on the downs. Her name was to be seen written again and again on the sands by the Zealand youths—and scarcely a beautiful flower bloomed but was gathered for her. Now in Zealand, when the south winds of summer come, there comes too a delicate fish, which hides itself in the sand, and which is dug out as a luxury by the young people. It is the time of sport and gaiety—and they venture far, far over the flat coast into the sea. The boys drag the girls among the waves—and *Roosje* was so dragged, notwithstanding many appeals. “A kiss, a kiss, or you go further,” cried her conductor—she fled—he followed, both laughing:—“Into the sea—into the sea,” said all their companions; he pushes her on—it is deeper, and deeper—she shrieks—she sinks—they sink together—the sands were faithless—there was no succour—the waves rolled over them—there was stillness and death. The terrified playmates looked—

* Of whom Vondel said—

“Al wat in boeken steekt is in zyn brein gevaren.”

Whatever is anchored in books, floated about in his brain.

† The University of Leyden was founded in 1574.

‡ Bowring’s *Batavian Anthology*, p. 15.

§ Some of the beautiful little poems of *van Alphen* ought to be given, but want of room will only admit of a short eulogy from the pen of Dr. Bowring. “*Van Alphen’s Poems for Children*, (*Gedichtjes voor de Jeugd*) are among the best that were ever written. They are a precious inheritance for the youth of the *Netherlands*. They teach virtue in simple eloquence, and are better known in Holland, than are the hymns of Dr. Watts or Mrs. Barbauld here.”—*Sketch of the Lang. and Lit. of Holland*, p. 79.

De jeugd ging, zwijgend, van het strand,
 En zag gedurig om :
 Een ieders hart was vol gevoel,—
 Maar ieders tong was stom !

De maan klom stil en statig op,
 En scheen op 't aaklig graf
 Waarin het lieve, jonge paar
 Het laatste zuchtje gaf.

De wind stak hevig op uit zee
 De golven beukten 't strand ;
 En schielijk was de droeve maar
 Verspreid door 't gansche land.

All silently—they look'd again—
 And silently sped home ;
 And every heart was bursting then,
 But every tongue was dumb.

And still and stately o'er the wave,
 The mournful moon arose,
 Flinging pale beams upon the grave,
 Where they in peace repose.

The wind glanced o'er the voiceless sea,
 The billows kissed the strand ;
 And one sad dirge of misery
 Filled all the mourning land.

Bowring's Batavian Anthol. p. 75—77.

37. WILLEM BILDERDIJK, born at Amsterdam, 1756, and died at Haarlem, December 18, 1831, was educated for the law. He was a giant in literature and intellectual strength, the most fertile of the Dutch writers. Willem Bilderdijk is the Samuel Johnson of the Dutch. Bilderdijk wrote on almost every subject, but poetry was his fort, and he stands in the foremost rank of the Dutch poets.*

PRAISE OF SPEECH.

O vloei-bre klanken, waar, met d'adem uitgegoten,
 De ziel (als Godlijk licht, in stralen afgeschoten,)
 Zich-zelve in meêdeelt ! Meer dan licht of melody ;
 Maar schepsel van 't gevoel in de engste harmony
 Die 't stofloos met het stof vereenigt en vermengelt !
 Door wie zich 't hart ontlast, verademt, en verengelt !

* Though living authors scarcely come within the scope of this work, *Tollens* cannot be omitted. He is styled, "the most agreeable, the most popular living poet of Holland." An edition of ten thousand copies of three volumes of his poetry was promptly sold among a population of no more than three millions of people. This itself is no small praise, and implies no small merit, to have so happily touched the feelings of an entire nation. His power is descriptive, his characteristic is originality.—See more in Dr. Bowring's *Sketch*, p. 98.

Gij, band der wezens ; en geen ijdel kunstgewrocht,
 Door arbeidzaam verstand met moeite en vlijt gezocht,
 Maar goddelijke gift, met d' ademtocht van 't leven,
 Aan 't schepsel ingestort zoo verr' er geesten zweven.

Bilderdijk's De Dieren, p. 19.

LITERAL ENGLISH.

Ye flowing sounds, in which, with breath pour'd forth,
 (Like Godlike light in rays) the soul imparts
 Itself! surpassing light or melody ;
 Deep feeling's offspring, in close harmony,
 Spirit and matter blending and uniting !
 Thro' which the soul, unburden'd, breathes and lives
 The life of angels ! Thou tie of beings ;
 No vain attempt of human skill art thou,
 By toilsome minds with pains and care sought out,
 But heaven's own gift, breathed with breath of life,
 Shed thro' creation, far as mind pervades.

38. The services of Professor Siegenbeek, in restoring and remodelling the Dutch language, have been so highly estimated by his country, that his system of Orthography obtained the sanction of the Dutch government in 1806. Since this time, for the sake of uniformity in expressing words, it is required that every public document should be written in strict accordance with the Professor's orthographical system.

39. A free translation of the whole Scriptures, in the modern Dutch style and orthography, was made by the learned and eloquent Professor van der Palm, of Leyden. It was published in 4to. in 1823; and, though it has not the sanction of the States General, nor is it adopted in the churches, it is greatly esteemed, and in general use. The following extract may serve as a specimen.

Mk. iv. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe ! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde, terwijl hij zaaide, viel een deel (*van het zaad*) op den weg ; en de vogelen des hemels kwamen en aten het op. 5. En een ander deel viel in steenachtigen grond, waar het niet veel aarde had ; en het school terstond op, omdat het geen diepte van aarde had. 6. Doch toen de zon opging, verbrandde het, en omdat het geen' wortel had, verderde het. 7. En een ander deel viel onder de doornen ; en de doornen wiessen op en verstikten het ; en het bragt geen vrucht voort. 8. En een ander deel viel in de goede aarde, en bragt vrucht voort, die uithottede en opwies ; en het een droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd.

40. The established version of the Scriptures, made according to the regulations of the Synod of Dort, 1618-1619, and first published at Leyden in 1637, had its orthography modernised, according to the system of Professor Siegenbeek, by the Rev. Henry Cats, minister of the Dutch Reformed Church at Leyden. Mr. Cats dying before the work was completed, it was finished by Professor van Hengel, and published in 4to.

by Thieme of Arnheim, in 1834. The same passage is selected as in the last paragraph, for facility of comparison with Professor van der Palm's translation, and with the old orthography in the 34th paragraph.

MX. IV. 3—8.

3. Hoort toe ! ziet, een zaaijer ging uit om te zaaijen. 4. En het geschiedde in het zaaijen, dat het ééne [*deel zaads*] viel bij den weg ; en de vogelen des hemels kwamen, en aten het op. 5. En het andere viel op het steenachtige, waar het niet veel aarde had ; en het ging terstond op, omdat het geene diepte van aarde had. 6. Maar als de zon opgegaan was, zoo is het verbrand geworden, en omdat het geen' wortel had, zoo is het verdord. 7. En het andere viel in de doornen, en de doornen wiessen op, en verstikten het zelve, en het gaf geene vrucht. 8. En het andere deel viel in de goede aarde, en het ééne droeg dertig, en het andere zestig, en het andere honderd [*voudig*.]

41. It is difficult to pass over many of the fine passages to be found in Feith's Old Age, [*Ouderdom*] ; The Grave, [*Het Graf*], &c. ; Helmers's Dutch Nation, [*Hollandsche Natie*], &c. ; and also in the works of many of the old as well as the modern Dutch poets. It would be gratifying to name their divines, philosophers, and those numerous individuals excelling in science and literature ; but even a list of their names would far exceed the limits of this brief sketch. A reference can, therefore, only be made to those who have professedly treated the subject more fully.* Enough has been probably advanced to prove that Holland has cast more than her share into the intellectual treasury of the world, and this must suffice for the present.

Dutch Dialects.

42. There are several dialects of the Dutch language, such as the Flemish, the Gelderic, &c. The Friesic need not be here named, as the peculiarities of the country and town Friesic are both pointed out and compared with Anglo-Saxon in another place.†

43. The Modern Flemish dialect, according to *Mr. J. F. Willems*,‡

* Those who wish for more minute information on the Dutch language and literature, will find ample information in the following works:—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche Letterkunde*, door *Professor M. Siegenbeek*, 8vo. Haarlem, 1826.—*J. de 'S Gravenweert, Essai sur l' Histoire de la Littérature Neerlandaise*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1830.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Nederlandsche tale*, door *Professor A. Ypey*, 2 vols. 8vo. Utrecht, 1812-1832.—*Collof d' Escury Hollands roem in kunsten en wetenschappen*, 6 vols. Hague, 1824-1833.—*Proeve eener Geschiedenis der Nederduitsche Dichtkunst*, door *J. de Vries*, 2 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1809.—*Beknopte Geschiedenis der Letteren en Wetenschappen in de Nederlanden*, door *N. G. van Kampen*, 3 vols. 8vo. Hague, 1821-1826.—*Biographisch, Anthologisch en Critisch Woordenboek der Nederduitsche Dichters*, door *P. G. Wijsen Geysbeek*, 6 vols. 8vo. Amsterdam, 1821-1827.—*Verhandeling over de Nederduitsche Tael en Letterkunde, opzigtelyk de zuydelyke Provinciën der Nederlanden*, door *J. F. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1819.—*Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch*, door *J. F. Willems*, 8vo. Antwerpen, 1824.—*Batavian Anthology*, by *John Bowring* and *Harry S. van Dyk*, 12mo. London, 1824.—*Sketch of the Language and Literature of Holland*, by *John Bowring*, 12mo. Amsterdam, 1829.—*Van Wijn's Huiszittend Leven* ; also *van Wijn's Historische en Letterkundige Avondstonden*, 8vo. Amsterdam, 1800.—*Aenleiding tot de Kennisse van het Verhevene Deel der Nederduitsche Sprake*, door *Lambert ten Kate*, 2 vols. 4to. Amsterdam, 1723.

† Preface to *A Dictionary of the Anglo-Saxon Language*, by the Author, §. IV.

‡ Over de Hollandsche en Vlaemsche Schryfwyzen van het Nederduitsch, Antwerpen, 1824, pp. 66.

is distinguished from the Dutch,—First, by a too far-fetched inclination to express the distinctions and shades of all varying sounds and significations of words, united with a careful endeavour to preserve in the pronunciation the radical syllable. For this reason the Flemings not only double the long *e* and *o*, but when doubled they also accentuate them, as *éé*, *eé*, and *óó*. They endeavour, in all inflections of words, constantly to write *ae* or *ee*, as *plaegen to plague*; *verdraegen*, *beklaegen*, *neémen*, *geéven*, *graeven*; from *plaeg plague*, *verdraegt he agrees*, *klaegt he complains*. They also try to distinguish, by orthography, all words of the same sound, but different in signification; as, *wagen to hazard*, *waegen to weigh*, *leven life*, *leeven to live*. They distinguish compound words by always uniting them with a hyphen, as *spraak-konst*, *grond-word*, *haeg-appel-boom*, *aen-nemen*, *aen-te-nemen*.

Secondly. — The long sound of the vowels *a*, *e*, *i*, and *u*, is expressed by immediately adding an *e* in syllables where the vowel is followed by a consonant. Some words are exceptions; as, *vader father*; *nader nearer*; *vergaderen to gather*; *kamer chamber*; *averechts preposterous*; where the single vowel is considered as sufficient. The *y* is considered a real vowel, and thus the Flemings have a vowel more than the Dutch. The *o* is not lengthened by the additional *e*. These two letters are pronounced short, like the French *ou*, or the German *u*.

Thirdly.—By the particular pronunciation of the *ei* or *eé* in *beër*, *Dut.* bier *beer*; *peërd*, *Dut.* paard *a horse*; *peërel*, *Dut.* paarel or parel *a pearl*; *geërne*, *Dut.* gaarne, gaarn *willingly, readily*; *rechtveërdig*, *Dut.* regtvaardig *righteous, just*; *weërd*, *Dut.* waard *dear*. This pronunciation the Dutch object to, and call it the *blaetende, bleating sound*, though in reality it appears to be the true pronunciation of the Low-Saxon.

The *modernised Flemish version* of the extract from *Reinaert de Vos* will serve as a specimen.*

44. The dialect of Gelderland will be sufficiently illustrated by the following extract, which will serve both as a specimen and an explanation of its peculiarities. *Slichtenhorst*, the writer, lived in the 16th century.

GELDEBSCH E TAAL.

Geene spraek van Nederland, en koemt de Duitse moeder-tael naerder dan de Geldersse, als de welke 't eenemael mannelijk is, en de woorden volkomen wtbrengt: wtgezonderd daar de ingezeetenen aen 't Sticht van Utrecht of Holland belenden, die een botter tael hebben dan de binnen-landers. Want daar men hier golt, holt, zolt, zeght, gebruiken de anderen *gout, hout, zout*, breekende de woorden op zijn Frans, die de letter *l*, vooral in woorden van 't Latijn herkomstigh, ofte smelten ofte 't eenemael verzwijghen, gelijk in *hault, altus, hoogh, assault* en andere meer is te speuren.—*Slichtenhorst, over de Geldersche Taal. Geldersche Volks-Almanak, 1835, p. 69.*

* See § 17, page 19.

